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(54) Transfer decorated members and the method of manufacturing the same

(57) A transfer decorated member comprises a substrate (1) the surface of which is decorated. A transfer layer (2) for decoration is provided on at least one region

of the surface of the substrate by means of transfer process.

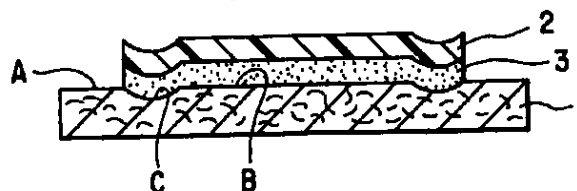


FIG. 2

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Description

The present invention relates to transfer decorated members and a method of manufacturing the same, and more specifically to transfer decorated members used for various building components such as fittings, furniture, housings of various devices, etc. and methods of manufacturing the same.

For example, large-sized flat members, for example, door members such as room doors, kitchen doors and doors of built-in storage units, wall members and side members of built-in furniture, have so-called framed panel structures in order to keep high strength, reduce weight and achieve good designs (beauty). In the framed panel structure, frame members such as stiles and rails are assembled to form a frame, and panels are set in said frame.

Conventionally, large-sized natural wood members having beautiful grain designs have been used as such frame members and panels. However, the cost of large-sized natural wood members is rising more and more due to the shortage in supply. Consequently, decorated members, which have designs similar to those of natural wood members and are available at lower costs, is principally used as large-sized flat members.

The decorated members are manufactured using decorated frame members and panels which are made of ligneous substrates such as plywoods, laminated lumbers, particle boards or medium density fiber boards (MDF) and which are separately decorated by appropriate methods such as the following:

- 1) laminating decorative sheets with printed decorative patterns such as wood grain patterns;
- 2) transferring decorative patterns by using transfer sheets having decorative pattern transfer layers; or
- 3) transferring decorative patterns by means of direct printing method, etc.

The above-mentioned method, i.e., the separate decorating method, is advantageous in that various kinds of decorated members can easily be obtained in a small amount for each kind, by using decorative sheets or transfer sheets with a relatively small kinds of decorative patterns. Specifically, the following methods can be preferably used to produce various kinds of decorated members in a small amount for each kind: 1) varying the combinations of decorative patterns of frame members and those of panels, 2) varying the shapes of the frame members and panels, and 3) varying the angles of decorative patterns on decorative sheets or transfer sheets and combining them.

The decorated members are manufactured by combining the frame members and panels which have been decorated separately, and thus the beauty of the framed panel structure is obtained.

These decorated members, however, are assembled after the substrates of the frame members and

panels are individually formed and decorated. As a result, the manufacturing process is very complicated. Because of the complicity of the process, the process control is difficult and the productivity is low. It is thus difficult to reduce the manufacturing cost.

To solve this problem, there is proposed the overall decorating method wherein a single decorative sheet or transfer sheet on which a decorative pattern of a framed panel structure is printed in advance is laminated or transferred on a flat-shaped substrate, thereby providing the decorative pattern of framed panel structure.

The overall decorating method is classified into two methods: a flat plate method in which a decorative pattern of a framed panel structure is provided onto a substrate with a flat surface; and a three-dimensional method in which a decorative pattern of a framed panel structure is provided onto a substrate with a three-dimensional surface shape similar to the surface shape of a real framed panel structure.

The three-dimensional method is an overall decorating method in which a thermoformable decorative sheet or transfer sheet is laminated or transferred on a substrate having a three-dimensional surface shape by means of a vacuum forming process, thereby providing a decorative pattern.

The three-dimensional method has an advantage in that not only a decorative pattern of a framed panel structure is obtained, but also a three-dimensional design similar to the structure of the real framed panel is obtained.

In the overall decorating method, however, a large-sized decorative sheet or transfer sheet is inevitably required when a large-sized decorated member is to be manufactured. Specifically, the overall decorating method requires a large-scale printing machine for the preparation of a large-sized decorative sheet or transfer sheet. Thus, the size of the decorated members is limited by the effective printing area of the printing machine used to print the decorative sheet/transfer sheet.

In the overall decorating method, the decorative sheet or transfer sheet with the decorative pattern of framed panel structure needs to be printed and produced. Thus, unlike the above-described separate decorating method, it is very difficult to manufacture various kinds of decorated members in a small amount for each kind.

In addition, the thermoformable decorative sheet or transfer sheet may deform due to the tension or the heat of the dryer in the printing process, resulting in the distortion of the decorative pattern of framed panel structure. Consequently, mismatching occurs between the decorative pattern and the shape of the substrate, and the design of the decorated members is degraded. The problem of distortion of decorative pattern can be solved by the use of a heat-resistant film which is resistant to thermal deformation. However, using the heat-resistant film, lamination or transfer by means of vacuum forming process is impossible. Thus, the heat-

resistant film cannot be used to provide a decorative pattern onto the substrate having a surface with a three-dimensional shape.

In summary, the separate decorating method has the problems in that the process control is difficult and the productivity of decorated members is low due to the complicated manufacturing process, and the manufacturing cost cannot be reduced.

Although the overall decorating method is advantageous in solving the problems of the separate decorating method, the size of the decorated members is limited and the manufacture of various kinds of decorated members in a small amount for each kind is difficult. Moreover, it is difficult to provide a decorative pattern onto the substrate so as to match with the three-dimensional surface shape of the substrate.

An object of the present invention is to provide transfer decorated members and a method of manufacturing the same, wherein the transfer decorated members have an excellent design consisting of a combination of plural different patterns, like a framed panel structure, and the transfer decorated members can easily be manufactured with high productivity.

Specifically, the present invention aims at providing transfer decorated members and a method of manufacturing the same, wherein the size of the decorated members is not limited by the effective area of the printing machine, various kinds of decorated members can easily be manufactured in a small amount for each kind, and the decorative pattern can easily be provided on the substrate with a three-dimensional surface shape in correspondence with it.

Another object of the present invention is to provide transfer decorated members and a method of manufacturing the same, wherein the process controllability and the productivity of products can be improved by simplified manufacturing process; and accordingly the manufacturing cost can be reduced.

In order to achieve the above objects, this invention provides transfer decorated members characterized in that a transfer layer (2) for decoration is provided on at least one region of the surface of the substrate by means of transfer process.

This invention also provides a method of manufacturing transfer decorated members, characterized by comprising the steps of:

placing a sheet (4) having a separable transfer layer (2) for decoration on at least one region of the surface of the substrate (1), with the transfer layer (2) located downward; closely contacting, following the placing step, the transfer layer with the surface of the substrate by means of vacuum forming process; and removing, following the closely contacting step, the sheet from the transfer layer.

The surface of the substrate (1) may have a three-dimensional shape.

In the above techniques, the term "at least one region of the surface of the substrate" means the regions of an arbitrary number from 1 to n among the n regions, into which the surface of the substrate is divided.

Specifically, since the area of each one of the regions, on which the transfer layers are to be provided, is smaller than the entire area of the substrate, the size of the decorated members is not limited by the effective printing area of the printing machine.

In particular, when plural transfer layers are to be provided on plural regions of the surface of the substrate, various kinds of products can easily be manufactured in a small amount for each kind, by way of combinations of the substrates and transfer layers or combinations of the plural kinds of transfer layers whose decorative patterns are different from each other.

Similarly, when plural transfer layers are to be provided on the surface of the substrate, these transfer sheets are simultaneously placed on the substrate and simultaneously put in close contact with the substrate. Thus, the number of transfer steps is reduced to one. By virtue of the simplified manufacturing process, the process controllability and the productivity of products can be improved, and accordingly the manufacturing cost can be reduced. Even when the surface of the substrate has a three-dimensional shape, defective transfer can be prevented by means of the vacuum forming process.

As has been described above, according to the present invention, it is possible to manufacture, with high productivity, transfer decorated members having an excellent design comprising of a combination of plural different patterns, like a framed panel structure.

Specifically, this invention provides transfer decorated members and a method of manufacturing the same with high productivity, wherein the size of the decorated members is not limited by the effective printing area of the printing machine, and various kinds of decorated members can easily be manufactured in a small amount for each kind by changing the combination of decorative patterns.

The above-mentioned objects, other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be made clearer by the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, equivalent structural elements are denoted by like reference numerals.

This invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing the structure of the transfer decorated member according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II in FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3A to 3E are cross-sectional views illustrating the process of manufacturing the transfer deco-

rated members according to the first embodiment; FIG. 4 is a pictorial view showing the structure of the transfer decorated member according to the second embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 5A is a cross-sectional view taken along line VA-VA in FIG. 4; FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view taken along line VB-VB in FIG. 4; and FIG. 6 to FIGS. 8A and 8B are pictorial views illustrating the process of manufacturing the transfer decorated members according to the second embodiment.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

(First Embodiment)

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing the structure of the transfer decorated member according to the first embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line II-II in FIG. 1. The transfer decorated member includes a substrate 1 of a medium density fiberboard (MDF) molded to have a peripheral frame-like region A, a panel-like region a situated inside the frame-like region A, and a groove-like concave region C defined between the frame-like region A and the panel-like region B. A transfer layer 2 having a wood grain pattern is formed on the panel-like region B and concave region C of substrate 1 by means of transfer process, with an adhesive 3 interposed. Since the frame-like region A is exposed, the surface design of the substrate 1 is viewed as a pictorial pattern there.

FIGS. 3A to 3E are cross-sectional views illustrating the process of manufacturing the transfer decorated members according to the first embodiment. As is shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, the adhesive 3 is coated on the panel-like region B and concave region C (corresponding to the transfer pattern formation region in this embodiment) of the substrate 1 selectively by means of spraying, etc. On the other hand, a thermoformable transfer sheet 5 consisting of a thermoformable sheet 4 and a separable transfer layer 2 formed on the releasing surface of the thermoformable sheet 4 is cut in a plan shape corresponding to the transfer pattern formation region and placed on the adhesive 3 of substrate 1.

After the transfer sheet 5 is placed on the adhesive 3, the substrate 1 is situated within a vacuum forming machine 6, as shown in FIG. 3C.

In the vacuum forming machine 6, the housing 63, 64 is closed and the transfer sheet 5 is heated and softened by the heat of a heat source 61 such as an electric heater. Then, the pressure within the lower housing 63 partitioned in the housing by a silicone rubber film 62 is reduced, while compressed air is introduced into the upper housing 64.

Because of the pressure difference between the

pressure in the upper housing 64 and that in the lower housing 63 of the vacuum forming machine 6, the transfer sheet 5 is deformed by means of the silicone rubber 62 and put in close contact with the three-dimensional surface of the substrate 1 with the adhesive 3 interposed therebetween. Thus, as shown in FIG. 3D, the transfer layer 2 is put in close contact with the surface of substrate 1, with the adhesive 3 interposed.

Then, in the vacuum forming machine 6, the application of vacuum pressure is stopped, and the substrate 1 is taken out of the housing. Thus, the vacuum forming process is completed.

After the vacuum forming process, the thermoformable sheet 4 is removed from the transfer layer 2. Thus, as shown in FIG. 3E, the laminated structure of the transfer decorated member, wherein the transfer layer 2 is put in close contact with the transfer pattern formation region of the substrate 1, is completed.

The substrate 1 may be formed of, for example, a ligneous material such as plywood, laminated lumber, a particle board or an MDF, an inorganic material such as a plasterboard, a molded product of a resin or a metal, or a lamination or composite thereof, or any of the other conventional materials.

In the transfer sheet 5, the transfer layer 2 with a desired decorative pattern is separably provided on the releasing surface of the thermoformable sheet 4.

The thermoformable sheet 4 may be formed of, for example, a thermoformable synthetic resin such as polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene or polypropylene, or a lamination thereof, etc. As in the prior art, the surface of the thermoformable sheet 4, on which the transfer layer 2 is to be provided, may be provided with a releasing layer, a gloss control layer, etc.

The transfer layer 2 may be formed of, for example, a conventionally known printing ink or coating agent, in which a coloring agent of an organic or inorganic dye or pigment is dispersed in an appropriate binding agent. It is desirable, however, that the transfer layer 2 have thermoformability such that the transfer layer 2 is deformed along with the thermoformable sheet 4 in accordance with the three-dimensional surface of the substrate 1 in the vacuum forming process.

The binding agent in the transfer layer 2 may be preferably formed of, for example, acrylic resin, polyvinyl chloride resin, polyvinyl acetate resin, polyvinyl butyral resin, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer resin, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer resin, polyamide resin, chlorinated polypropylene resin, urethane resin, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate propionate, chlorinated rubber, cyclized rubber, etc.

The transfer layer 2 can be formed by conventional methods, for example, printing methods such as gravure printing method, offset printing method, screen printing method or flexographic printing method, or coating methods such as a gravure coating method, knife coating method, roll-coating method or spray coating method.

The transfer layer 2 is a layer for decorating the substrate. Thus, the pattern to be formed as the transfer layer 2 is not limited to common wood grain patterns, and may be wooden mosaic patterns, stone grain patterns, metallic patterns, various concrete or abstract patterns, monochromatic plain patterns, or any other arbitrary pattern. The term "pattern" in this context is not limited to commonly accepted senses, and it may refer to monochromatic plain patterns, as mentioned above, and such semitransparent patterns as to make underlayers visible, as described below.

The transfer layer 2 may include a layer other than the pattern layer. For example, it may comprise a lamination of a releasing layer, a surface protective layer, a pattern layer and an adhesive layer which are formed successively on the thermoformable sheet 4.

On the other hand, the adhesive 3 is preferably coated on the substrate 1. Thus, even if the transfer sheet 5 is slightly misplaced, the pattern can be formed only on the transfer pattern formation region. The coating of the adhesive 3 on the substrate 1 is advantageous in that when the transfer sheet 5 has been cut in a size slightly greater than the transfer pattern formation region, even when a slight misplacement of the transfer sheet 5 occurs, a non-pattern area is not formed within the transfer pattern formation region. The adhesive 3 may be coated by conventional methods such as a brushing method, a spraying method and a roll-coating method.

The adhesive 3 may be coated on the surface of the transfer layer 2 of transfer sheet 5, in place of the surface of the substrate 1. However, if the adhesive 3 is coated on the surface of the transfer layer 2, the transfer decorated member may become defective once misplacement of the transfer sheet 5 occurs in the transferring step. Thus, precision in alignment is required.

The adhesive 3 may be a conventional one, for example, vinyl acetate resin emulsion adhesive, acrylic resin emulsion adhesive, urethane adhesive, epoxy adhesive, acrylic adhesive, or cellulose derivative adhesive.

It is preferable that the adhesive 3 has low tackiness in a semi-hardened state or semi-dried state. In this case, when the transfer sheet 5 is placed on the substrate 1, the transfer sheet 5 can be provisionally held and the workability is enhanced.

It is desirable that a solvent component in the adhesive 3 between the transfer layer 2 and substrate 1 be completely dried up and removed. It is difficult in general, however, to completely remove the solvent component in the adhesive 3. As a result, the solvent component in the adhesive 3 is confined between the substrate 1 and the transfer sheet 5 at the time of transfer. At the time of heating in the transfer step, the solvent component is vaporized and expanded. Consequently, the transfer layer 2 transferred on the substrate 1 may be swollen. The swelling phenomenon can be effectively prevented by making many fine through-holes in

the transfer sheet 5 in advance and discharging the vaporized residual solvent through the through-holes. Such holes are also advantageous in that the air confined in the concave region C can be discharged when the transfer sheet 5 is placed onto the substrate 1 with a three-dimensional surface, and the transfer sheet 5 can be put in close contact with the inner surface of the concave region C.

The transfer decorated members having the above structure have the following advantageous effects.

In the transfer decorated members, the transfer layer 2 having a decorative pattern is transferred selectively on the transfer pattern formation region which is a part of the surface of the substrate. Thus, unlike the prior art, there is no need to prepare a transfer sheet having an area corresponding to the entire area of the decorated member.

Accordingly, the transfer decorated members can be manufactured easily as with the conventional overall decorating method. In addition, the problem caused by the limited effective printing area of the printing machine is solved. Moreover, the problem of misalignment caused by the distortion of the pattern in the printing process can be eliminated, thus the yield of the products can be enhanced. Even when a distortion occurs in each transfer sheet 5 in the printing step, the transfer sheet 5, before placed on the substrate, is cut in a size slightly greater than the transfer pattern formation region, and the transfer layer 2 is transferred only onto the transfer pattern formation region where the adhesive 3 is selectively coated. Thus, if the degree of distortion is within such a range that the design of the decorative pattern itself is not seriously damaged, no problem will arise.

With the simple manufacturing process, the process controllability and the productivity of products can be improved and thus the manufacturing cost is reduced.

Besides, the transfer decorated members can be provided with a good design by the combination of the region without transfer layer, which shows the surface design of the substrate itself, and the transfer decorative pattern formation region, which shows the decorative pattern of the transfer layer.

In this transfer decorated member, the transfer layer can be put in contact with the substrate 1 with a three-dimensional surface and transferred thereon by the vacuum forming process using the thermoformable transfer sheet. Specifically, according to this manufacturing method, a pattern can be transferred even on the concave region of the substrate in good condition with no transfer defect. For example, as in the present embodiment, at least a part of the boundary of the transfer layer is provided in correspondence with the three-dimensional surface shape of the substrate. Thereby, a transfer decorated member having an excellent design matching with the three-dimensional surface of the substrate, like the design of a framed panel structure, can

easily be manufactured.

(Second Embodiment)

A transfer decorated member according to the second embodiment of the present invention will now be described. FIG. 4 is a pictorial view showing the structure of the transfer decorated member according to the second embodiment. FIG. 5A is a cross-sectional view taken along line VA-VA in FIG. 4, and FIG. 5B is a cross-sectional view taken along line VB-VB in FIG. 4. The structural parts common to those in FIGS. 1 and 2 are denoted by like reference numerals, and the detailed description thereof will be omitted in the description below. Only different parts will be described.

The transfer decorated member according to the second embodiment is a modification of the first embodiment and takes advantages of both the conventional separate decorating method and overall decorating method. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 4, seven transfer layers 2_{EF} , 2_{GHI} and 2_J are individually bonded on a single substrate 1 by means of an adhesive 3.

As is shown in FIG. 4, the transfer decorated member has a pattern of a framed panel structure for a door. The substrate 1 is a laminated lumber with a longitudinal grain. Two rectangular frame-like concave regions D are arranged longitudinally. The concave regions D define the surface of the substrate 1 in an 8-shaped pattern comprising stile-like regions E and F, rail-like regions G, H and I, and panel-like regions J.

The transfer layers 2_{EF} with such a degree of transparency as to make the underlayer visible are bonded to the stile-like regions E and F. Thus, the surface design of the substrate 1 is visible in the stile-like regions E and F. The transfer layers 2_{GHI} with transverse grain patterns are bonded to the rail-like regions G, H and I. The transfer layers 2_J with annual-ring patterns are bonded to the panel-like regions J.

The transfer layers 2_{GHI} of the rail-like regions G to I are continuously bonded to those of the concave regions D, which adjoin the rail-like regions G to I. Similarly, the transfer layers 2_{EF} of the stile-like regions E and F are continuously bonded to those of the concave regions D, which adjoin the stile-like regions E and F.

The transfer decorated member having the above structure has, in addition to the advantageous effects of the first embodiment, the following advantageous effects.

As is shown in FIGS. 6 and 7 (5_{GHI} and 2_{GHI} being not shown), it is desirable that all the transfer sheets 5_{EF} , 5_{GHI} and 5_J be placed on the substrate 1 with their transfer layers 2_{EF} , 2_{GHI} and 2_J situated downward, and the transfer sheets 5_{EF} , 5_{GHI} and 5_J be simultaneously put in close contact with the substrate 1 by vacuum forming process, and transferred thereon. According to this technique, the number of transfer steps is one, and the manufacturing process is simplified. With the simple manufacturing process, the process controllability and

the productivity of products can be improved and thus the manufacturing cost is reduced.

According to this manufacturing process, even when the edges of the transfer sheets 5_{GHI} and 5_{EF} are not exactly abutted upon each other and overlap each other, as shown in FIG. 8A, at boundary areas of the transfer pattern formation regions when the transfer sheets 5_{EF} , 5_{GHI} and 5_J are placed on the substrate 1, the transfer layer 2_{EF} of the upper transfer sheet 5_{EF} does not come in contact with the substrate 1 or the lower transfer layer 2_{GHI} .

The overlapped portion of the upper transfer layer 2_{EF} is removed along with the lower thermoformable sheet 4_{GHI} , as shown in FIG. 8B, when the lower thermoformable sheet 4_{GHI} is removed. Thus, the transfer layers 2_{GHI} and 2_{EF} are not doubly transferred, and an unbeautiful dense-color area or step in height is not formed. Besides, if the transfer sheets 5_{EF} , 5_{GHI} and 5_J are intentionally made to overlap each other, formation of a gap due to non-transfer in boundary areas of the transfer pattern formation regions can be prevented.

As has been described above, the manufacturing method of this invention is more reliable than the decorating method by means of lamination of decorative sheets. In the case of the decorating method by means of lamination of decorative sheets, it is very difficult to exactly cut the decorative sheets in sizes corresponding to large pattern regions, to exactly abut the cut decorative sheets upon each other without gap or overlap, and to adhere them to the substrate. Thus, the decorating method by means of lamination of decorative sheets tends to cause defects of pattern, to degrade the design of the pattern, and to form stepped overlap which may cause the peeling of the decorative sheets. Unlike the present invention, the reliability of this method is low.

According to this embodiment, various kinds of transfer decorated members can be manufactured by preparing a relatively small number of kinds of transfer sheets 5_{EF} , 5_{GHI} and 5_J and combining the substrate 1 with the transfer sheets 5_{EF} , 5_{GHI} and 5_J . In other words, various kinds of products can be easily manufactured with a small number for each kind.

Like the first embodiment, this embodiment has an advantage in that the size of the manufacturable transfer decorated members is not limited by the effective printing area of the printing machine. This advantage will now be described supplementarily.

In this embodiment, it is not necessary that, for example, the transfer sheets 5_{EF} for decorating the stile-like regions E and F, which are the longest pattern regions, be produced by means of a printing machine having an effective printing area greater than the length of the stile-like regions E, F. The reason is that the transfer sheets 5_{EF} for the longest stile-like regions E and F can be printed by means of a printing machine having an effective printing area shorter than the length of the stile-like regions E, F, for example, by providing the transfer sheets 5_{EF} with endless patterns consisting of a

repetition unit shorter than the length of the stile-like regions E, F. This method of obtaining the transfer decorated member having a size greater than the effective printing area of the printing machine by using the transfer sheets with endless patterns can also be applied to the first embodiment.

(Modification)

The transfer decorated members according to the present invention include a transfer decorated member wherein a transparent or semitransparent protective layer is coated on the surface after the transfer layer 2 has been transferred on the transfer pattern formation region (panel-like region B and concave region C in the first embodiment, and whole surface in the second embodiment). The protective layer provides the surface of the transfer decorated member with surface properties such as wear resistance, water resistance, solvent resistance, contamination resistance or weather resistance.

The protective layer may be formed on only the transfer pattern formation region or on the entire surface, including the region without transfer layer (the frame-like region A in the first embodiment). The coating material forming the protective layer may be any of the conventional coating agents or top-coating agents such as acrylic coating agents, urethane coating agents, polyester coating agents, cellulose derivative coating agents, or fluorocarbon coating agents.

The protection layer may be formed by the use of the transfer sheet 5.

When plural transfer sheets 5 are simultaneously put in close contact with the substrate 1 and transferred thereon, the transfer layer 2 of the transfer sheet 5 superposed on another transfer sheet 5 is not transferred on the surface of the substrate 1. Accordingly, the transfer sheet 5, which is placed last among all the transfer sheets 5, may not necessarily be cut in a size of the corresponding transfer pattern formation region. For example, when a transfer decorated member, wherein the entire surface of the substrate 1 is covered with plural transfer layers 2, is to be manufactured, a transfer sheet 5_{all} having an area covering the entire substrate 1 can be placed on the base plate 1 and other transfer sheets 5 after the other transfer sheets 5 have been placed on the substrate 1, and then all the transfer sheets 5 can be put in close contact with the substrate 1 and transferred thereon simultaneously.

In the above case, if the ratio of the pattern area covered by the transfer sheet 5_{all} is large, there is an advantage that a step of cutting the transfer sheet 5_{all} can be omitted. In addition, in the interval between the step of placing the transfer sheets 5 and the step of closely contacting them onto the substrate 1, removal or positional displacement of the transfer sheets 5 due to a wind or vibration can be prevented.

The transfer decorated members according to the

present invention can be manufactured not only by the vacuum forming method but also by any method wherein the transfer sheet 5 is deformed and fitted under pressure in the concave region D on the surface of the substrate 1. For example, the transfer sheet 5 may be heated and pressed into the concave region by using a heat-resistant elastic body such as silicone rubber. However, the vacuum forming method is most suitable since the transfer layer 5 can easily be put in contact with the deep concave or the side face of the substrate 1, which is difficult if adopting the hot pressing method using the elastic body.

Moreover, when plural transfer layers are provided on the substrate 1 in the transfer decorated member of the present invention, the decorative pattern of each transfer layer can be freely chosen with respect to the presence/absence of color, transparency/semitransparency/opacity, etc. For example, the decorative patterns of the transfer layers may be different from one another or some of them may be the same. Alternatively, the angles of the same patterns of the transfer layers may be varied.

Specifically, the same transfer layers with straight grain pattern as used for the three rail-like regions G, H and I may be transferred on the stile-like regions E and F with their direction of the straight grain pattern set longitudinally. Alternatively, the same transfer sheets 2_{GHI} with straight grain patterns may be substituted for the transfer sheets 2_J with annual ring pattern used in the panel-like regions J, with the direction of the straight grain pattern in the upper panel-like region J set to be diagonal from the upper right to the lower left, and the direction of the straight grain pattern in the lower panel-like region J set to be diagonal from the upper left to the lower right. Furthermore, each panel-like region J may be divided into plural pattern regions, different decorative patterns being formed in the individual pattern regions. The decorative patterns in the plural pattern regions may be arbitrarily combined. For example, a different decorative pattern may be inserted in one of the pattern regions in order to obtain a marquetry-like design.

The transfer decorated members according to the present invention include a transfer decorated member wherein at least one transfer layer is provided on the substrate 1. For example, decorative sheets may be laminated, directly printed, and/or coated, as desired, on that region of the substrate on which no transfer layer is provided.

In the transfer decorated member of the present invention, at least one transfer layer is provided on the substrate 1. Thus, needless to say, there may exist regions without any decoration, where neither transfer layers nor coating layers are provided.

The present invention may be modified variously without departing from the spirit of the invention.

A transfer decorated member comprises a substrate (1) the surface of which is decorated. A transfer

layer (2) for decoration is provided on at least one region of the surface of the substrate by means of transfer process.

Claims

1. A transfer decorated member comprising a substrate (1) the surface of which is decorated, characterized in that at least one transfer layer (2) for decoration is provided selectively on at least one region of the surface of the substrate by means of transfer process. 10
2. A transfer decorated member comprising a substrate (1) the surface of which is decorated, characterized in that plural transfer layers (2) for decoration are provided selectively on plural regions of the surface of the substrate by means of transfer process. 15
3. A transfer decorated member comprising a substrate (1) the surface of which is decorated, characterized in that plural transfer layers (2) for decoration are provided selectively on all regions of the surface of the substrate by means of transfer process. 25
4. The transfer decorated member according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the surface of the substrate (1) has a three-dimensional shape. 30
5. The transfer decorated member according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the surface of the substrate (1) has a three-dimensional shape, and at least a part of the boundary of at least one transfer layer (2) for decoration is provided in correspondence with the three-dimensional shape of the surface of the substrate. 35
6. The transfer decorated member according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the surface of the substrate (1) has a three-dimensional shape, and at least a part of the boundary of each of the transfer layers (2) for decoration is provided in correspondence with the three-dimensional shape of the surface of the substrate. 40
7. A method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, characterized by comprising the steps of: 45

placing at least one sheet (4) having a separable transfer layer (2) for decoration on at least one region of the surface of the substrate (1), with said transfer layer (2) located downward; closely contacting, following said placing step, the transfer layer with the surface of the substrate by means of vacuum forming process;

and
removing, following said closely contacting step, the sheet from the transfer layer.

- 5 8. A method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, characterized by comprising the steps of:

placing plural sheets (4) having separable transfer layers (2) for decoration selectively on plural regions of the surface of the substrate (1), with said transfer layers (2) located downward; closely contacting, following said placing step, the transfer layers with the surface of the substrate by means of vacuum forming process; and removing, following said closely contacting step, the sheets from the transfer layers.
- 20 9. A method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, characterized by comprising the steps of:

placing plural sheets (4) having separable transfer layers (2) for decoration selectively on all regions of the surface of the substrate (1), with said transfer layers (2) located downward; closely contacting, following said placing step, the transfer layers with the surface of the substrate by means of vacuum forming process; and removing, following said closely contacting step, the sheets from the transfer layers.
10. The method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, according to claim 8 or 9, characterized in that in said placing step, the edge of the transfer layer of the lately placed one of the sheets (4) is superposed on the formerly placed one of the sheets (4).
11. The method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, according to any one of claims 7 to 9, characterized in that the surface of the substrate (1) has a three-dimensional shape.
12. The method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, according to any one of claims 7 to 9, characterized in that the surface of the substrate (1) has a three-dimensional shape, and at least a part of the boundary of said at least one transfer layer (2) for decoration is provided in correspondence with the three-dimensional shape of the surface of the substrate.
- 55 13. The method of manufacturing a transfer decorated member, according to claim 8 or 9, characterized in that the surface of the substrate (1) has a three-dimensional shape, and at least a part of the

boundary of each of said transfer layers (2) for decoration is provided in correspondence with the three-dimensional shape of the surface of the substrate.

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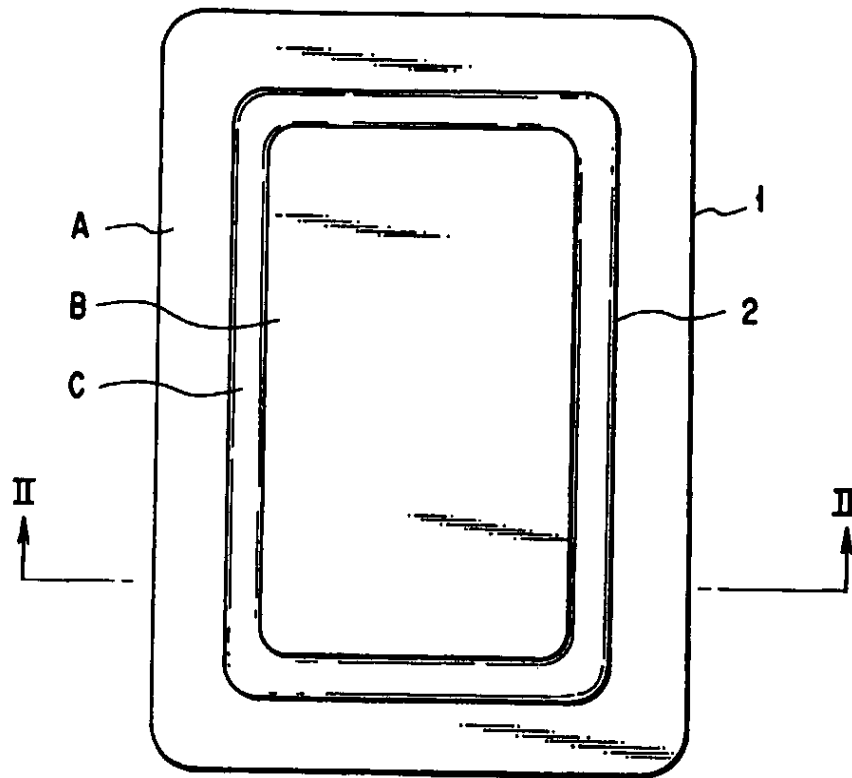


FIG. 1

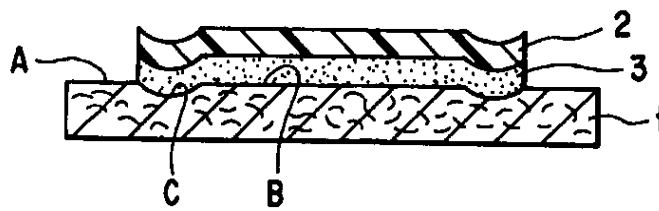
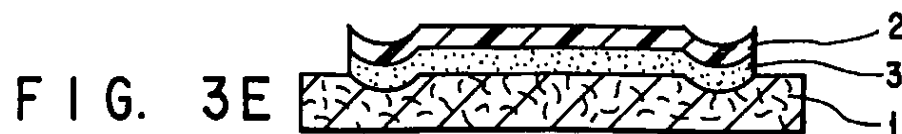
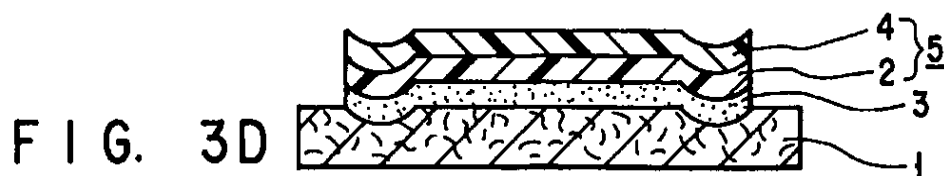
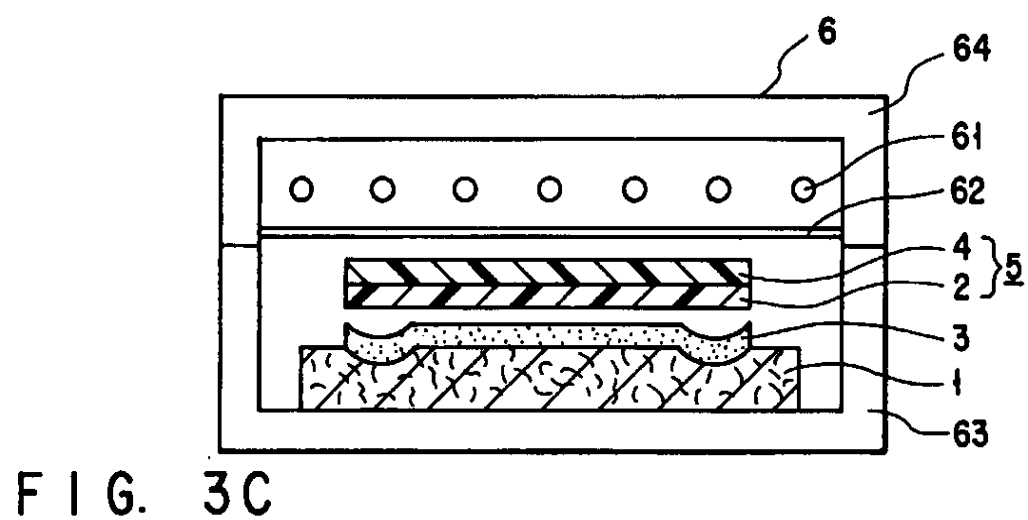
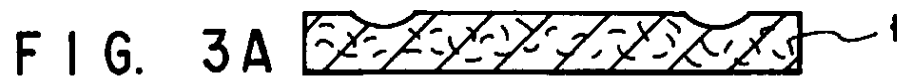


FIG. 2



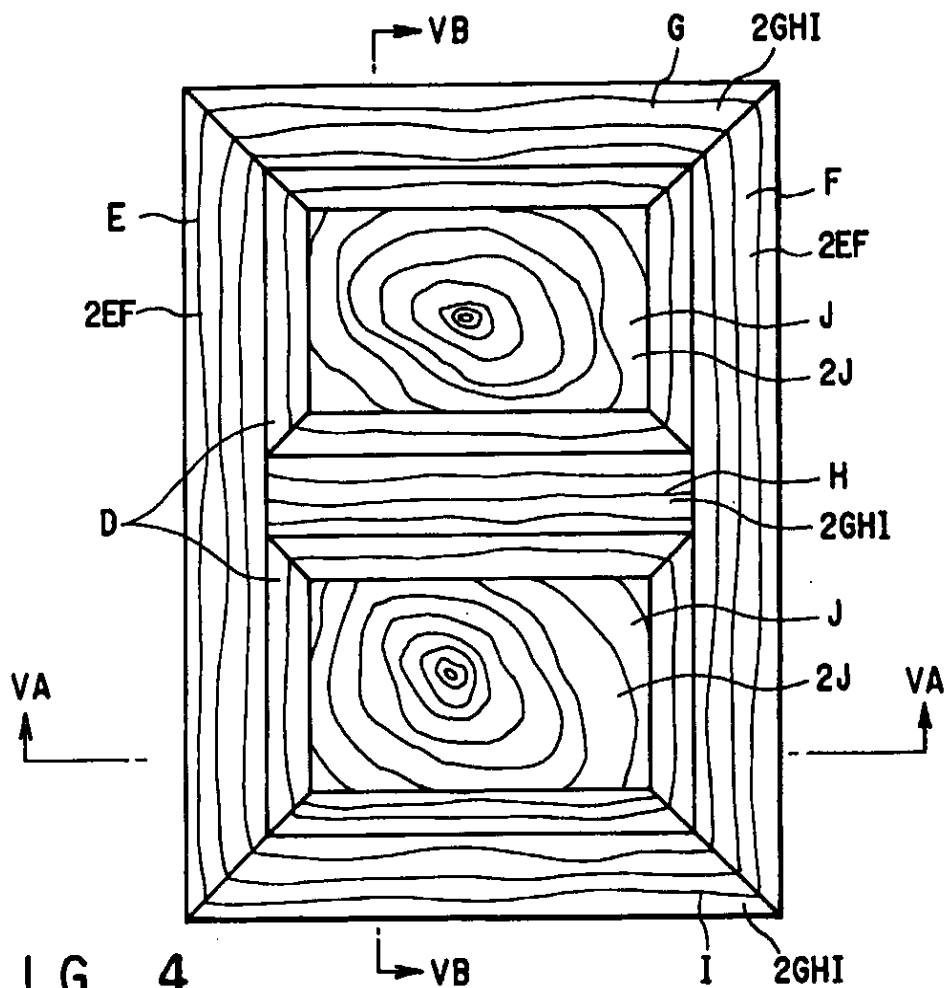


FIG. 4

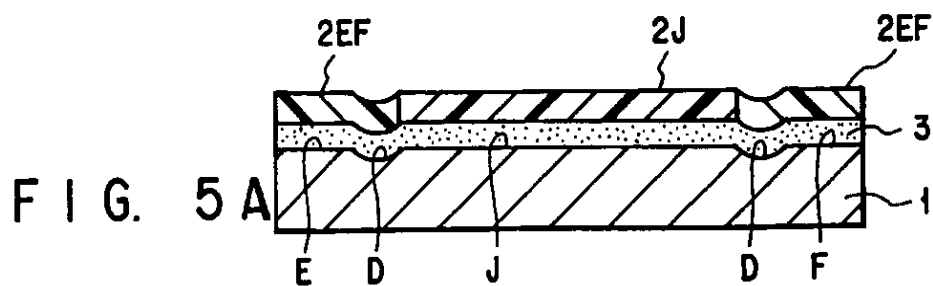


FIG. 5A

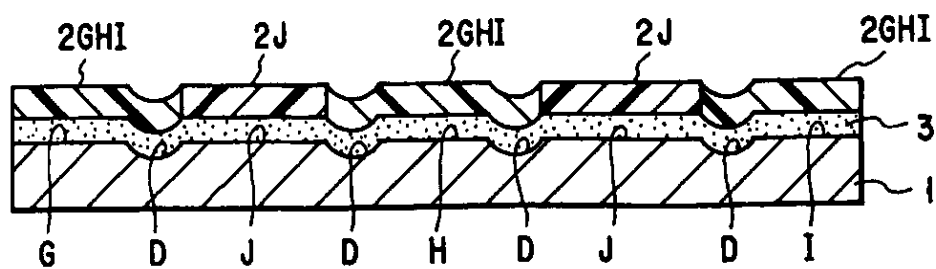


FIG. 5B

